PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY JOHN I. SCULL.

DE REPUBLICA NON DESPERARE.

No 36. PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 13, 1816. Vol 31.

FOR SALE
By Richard Bowen & Co.

Corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

LISBON, Teneriffe, Sicily, Madeira and Currant WINES
Black pepper
Spanish florant indigo
Cotton cards
Juniata bar iron
American blistered and Crowly steel
Cut and wrought nails
Castings assorted
Cap paper No. 1, 2 and 3, Post o
Medium and Demy paper
Wrapping paper and bonnet boards
Window glass
Bottles assorted in boxes
Porter bottles
Birmingham Queensware
Kentucky tobacco and segars
Bar and pig lead
Axes, hoes, chains and screw augers
Mill saws
Coal and wood stoves
Grates
Sad and waffle irons
Cast iron gudgeons and cranks,

—ALSO—

An invoice of Saddlery,
And 80 barrels prime green APLES
December 3, 1816—2awtf

Valuable Property on Perpetual Lease.

THE subscriber will Let on a Perpetual Lease the Houses, Stabling, and Lot of Ground, situate on the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, in the City of Pittsburgh, Containing 120 feet front on Wood Street and fifty seven on Fifth Street, The Houses, Stabling and Lot is well known; the sign of the Turk Head. Any Person wishing to view the property, will apply to the subscriber next door to the sign of the Turk's Head, Fifth Street.

G. STEWART.

BIRMINGHAM.

THE subscriber, having laid off part of his property in the town of Birmingham into LOTS suitable for the erection of dwellings, offers them for sale at reasonable prices, upon the following terms:—$ 10 payable in hand, and the residue as follows—$ 1 per week—$ 4 per month, or $ 13 per quarter, at the option of the purchaser, *without interest.*

On the payment of the purchase money, or satisfactory security being given for the same Deeds will be made to the purchaser, with general warranty, *clear from ground rent*, or any incumbrance whatever

A Plan can be seen at the Office of JAMES M. RIDDLE, Esq. in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, and at the house of the Subscriber in Birmingham.

JAMES PATTERSON.

November 29, 1816. 1awtf.

Frederick G. L. Buhring,

Corner of Wood and Second Streets.

Has just received and offers FOR SALE.

10 boxes first quality young hyson tea
10 barrels loaf and lump sugar, some of which is supposed to be equal if not superior to any ever offered in this market before and particularly recommended for private family use.
Mocha coffee of excellent flavour

—ALSO—

A few kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco, and an assortment of Powder ware.
December 10, 1816—4t

Cash for Rye.

THE highest price in cash will be paid for *two thousand bushels of good merchantable RYE*, if delivered before the first of February next.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1816—2awtf

German Redemptioners.

ARRIVED from Holland in ship Amphitrite Farmers, Gardeners, Potters, Taylors, Shoemakers, Bakers, Butchers, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Musical instrument makers, Weavers, Brewers, Gilders, Diamond cutters, Vineyardmen, Millers, Stocking weavers, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Sempstresses, Sugar refiners, Distillers, Shepherds, Confectioners, Coopers, Glaziers, Masons, &c.

Servants—Boys and Girls, who wish to bind themselves for their passage money. Apply on board the ship lying in the stream, opposite Callowhill street, or to

GLAZER & SMITH,

or 151, South Front street, Philadelphia, or to

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1816—3t

HARDWARE
JUST RECEIVED.

KETLAND Gun-locks by the dozen
German do. do. do.
German looking glasses
Brass Andirons, assorted sizes
Iron and brass head shovel and tongs
One case gilt and plated buttons, assorted
Likewise on hand a general assortment of

Cutlery and Saddlery, assorted, Wholesale and Retail, by

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

Third street, two doors from Market

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1816—2aw2w

Pittsburgh Drug and Paint Warehouse

AVERY & STEVENSON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

INFORM *PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS, PAINTERS*, and all dealers in the Drug and Paint line, that they have for Sale, at their Warehouse, corner of Wood and Second Streets, *Pittsburgh*, an extensive assortment of

Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.
WARRANTED OF PRIME QUALITY.

AVERY & STEVENSON, intending an extensive business, have made such arrangements as will insure them, at the lowest rates, (by importations, &c.) a regular supply of the best MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c.—and they pledge themselves to supply western orders without delay, at as low prices as will be done by the Druggists of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the addition of carriage only.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Stevenson's White Lead,

Warranted equal to any in the United States.

AUGUST, 9, 1816.

WILLIAM HILL

Has Just Received From Philadelphia,

And offers for sale on accommodating terms, at his

Wholesale and Retail Store,

S. E. corner of Market and Fourth streets, and at

HIS RETAIL CASH STORE,

In Market street, opposite Kerr's Hotel,

The following Fresh Goods, viz.

ONE bale rose blankets 6-4 a 12-4.
One do. flannels
One do. fine gold headed sannas
One do. fine emerties
Trusses 3 point blankets
do. duffield do.
Bocking and drapery baize
London superfine blue habit cloth
Buff and scarlet do.
Fancy coloured and black bombazette
Canton and Madrass handkerchiefs
Black and olive velvet
British check and tickings
Ladies coloured and black hosiery
Men's hose and hat hose
Ladies silk and beaver gloves
Men's buckskin and beaver do
Best blue and black cloth sewings
India catty silk
Best silk twist
Hat covers and ivory combs
Prime green coffee in barrels
Java do. do.
Young Hyson tea in chests and boxes
Pepper, Allspice and ginger in kegs
Cinnamon and cloves

Queensware in assorted crates to suit Country Merchants.

IN STORE,

Superfine and second and coarse cloths
Stocknett, cords and cassimeres
Fancy and common waistcoatings
Superfine dressed and undressed prints
Common prints and plates
Ginghams, jeans and dimities
Cambric, muslin, book, jackonett and fancy figured muslins,
Coleram and shirting muslins
Irish linen and linen cambric
Levantine and Mantua silks
Levantine and Damask silk shawls
Cotton do.
Laced and fancy silk handkerchiefs
Crapes and gauzes
Ribands, galoons, shoe and quality binding
Suspenders, needles and pins, and great a variety of fancy articles.

—*ALSO*,—

Millington, Crowly and Swedish tub steel
An assortment of hardware, queensware and glass-ware
London particular Madeira wine
Teneriff, Sherry, Port and Lisbon wine
French brandy, loaf and lump sugar
Chocolate and Gunpowder tea
Allum, copperas, brimstone
Spanish and Bengal Indigo
Patent shot and bar lead
Writing paper by the ream
Bar iron and castings per ton
American blistered steel
Coal and ten plate stoves
Kentucky tobacco and American segars
6000 pounds logwood
7000 do. butter in kegs
Twilled bags, flax and tow linen, woolen socks and thread in cuts, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1816—2awtf

WILLIAM HILL,

S. E. corner of Market and Fourth streets,

Has received on consignment the following

GOODS,

which will be sold very low for cash or acceptances at four and six months.

20 pieces planes, assorted colours and qualities
20 do. blue sav'd edged cloths
Fifty pair 2 1 2 point blankets
Six pieces Lyon skin
One case Berlin cords first quality.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1816—2awtf

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING contracted a Partnership, respectfully inform their respective customers in town and abroad, and the public, that their business will henceforth be carried on under the firm of

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

who have now for Sale in Diamond Alley, and daily receive a complete assortment of

SILK mantua, satin, Cotton & silk velvet,
Sarsenet, modes, and figured silk of any description for Milleners
Leather, kid, and silk gloves,
Sewing balls, thread and silk,
Canton senshaw, crapes, black,
Damask, levantine,
French crapes, shade,
Mermo and silk cord
Madrass and any other kind of handkerchiefs
Calicoes, dimity
Brown holland,
English and India muslin of any kind
Bell, platted, shirt and silk buttons tapes, &c.
Webbing, tippets, upper side leather, white kid skins, &c.
Coffeee, tea, old 4th prf.
Cognac brandy, Madeira wine
Marseilles and other vesting, coating
Baize, flannel,
Double florence, levantine,
Silk galloons & ribbons of all sort
Ladies and gentlemens' woosted, cotton and silk stockings
Gauze, cotton, silk and thread lace,
Plaid fringed shawls
Fancy cotton, silk plaid
Fancy white and black lace shawls
Linen cambric
Bombazetts, bombazene, ginghams
Domestic cotton
Irish linen shirting muslin, long cloth
Black, blue, brown and pink cambric,
Hat covers, wires
Looking glasses, pins, needles, cotton cards
Mill and crossing saw
Tanner's oil
Super and common cloths, cassimere
Berlin cord, stocknett
Mole skins, blankets,

ALSO, a large quanty of SHOT, by the box

And other articles which they will dispose of at the lowest terms by the piece or package only, likes of any kind, superfine cloth, and thread lace (xcepted) which they will cut to accommodate every one who will favour them with their custom

September 6, 1816.

P. S. Also for Sale, a large quantity of Earthen. Wares and Steel, which they will sell to Merchants as low as possible.

GILLAND & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

From Philadelphia,

An excellent assortment of *WINTER GOODS,*

AMONGST WHICH ARE

WOODS imperial cloths, assorted colours
Superfine and fine do.
Woods best black and blue milled cassimeres
Ditto mixed ditto
Princess Cords and Stockinetts
Vestings of all kinds
1 Bale flannels assorted
1 Case bombazettes ditto
12 doz. first quality Lambs wool socks assorted colours
20 doz. fine black grey and white worsted ditto
20 doz. worsted hose assorted colours
Bunch coffee by the bag and barrel

together with a general and extensive assortment of goods to suit this market which will be sold on good terms for cash linnen bags bees wax or flaxseed.

Pittsburgh Nov. 18, 1816—6t

The Real Sstate of

STEEL SEMPLE, Deceased.

THIS LAND is situated within 2 and 3 miles of Pittsburgh, and is divided into small Lots of from five, six, ten and twelve acres.

The survey and draft are now completed, and the lines of the Lots and lanes, plainly and distinctly marked on the ground.

This land is fertile, near to the city, and convenient to good roads. It is so divided as to be convenient for gardners, persons desirous of attending market, or to farmers of small capital. As Out-lots, they are well suited to persons residing in the city.

They are offered for Sale on a credit of from twelve to eighteen months. The plan can be seen at my office.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

July 29, 1816.

STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS COMMENCED THE

Storage & Commission Business

IN a large and convenient *WAREHOUSE* two doors from the corner of Front in Wood street, where he will be happy to receive and forward Merchandize, purchase and sell; for those who may favour him with their business, on the usual terms. The public may depend on punctual attention to their commands in the above business.

WILLIAM B FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1816—2awtf.

FOR SALE.

By the Bale or Piece,

AT THE WAREHOUSE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WINTER

GOODS,

CONSISTING of, Coarse and middling six quarter Cloths of different colours; Coatings, Baizes, Kersey Moleskin, blue Plains, Swansdown vesting, Blankets, Flannels, Cords and Velvets—Also, a few first quality wrought ANVILS and VICES, which will be disposed of low for cash or acceptances, at two, four and six months.

WM. B FOSTER

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1816—2awtf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers For Sale,

The following valuable property, viz.

36 ACRES of ground on Coal hill below the mouth of Sawmill run From this ground there is a beautiful view of the city

108 acres, three miles from Greensburgh This is good land covered with timber, which on account of being so near town makes it more valuable than if clear.

243 acres on the left bank of the Ohio river, sixteen miles down from the city. On this tract there is about fifty acres of bottom on the river, cleared and wrought by a tenant. The rest is timber land, nearly all capable of being cleared and wrought, and suitable for pasture ground.

200 acres of very rich unimproved land, within eight miles of Meadville.

An undivided fourth part of about seven hundred acres in the state of Kentucky. This is very valuable being the seat of the town of Greensburg; the county town of Green county, and situate on the bank of Green river; which is navigable from many miles above the town to the Ohio.

I will sell also a four years lease of a mill for driving grindstones. This is situated at the mouth of Sawmill run, one mile from town.

The title of the above property will be made indisputable.

JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Nov 15, 1816—2awtf

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Col. RICHARD BROWN, deceased, I NOW OFFER FOR SALE.

The Farm on which he resided,

On the Ohio River, in Holliday's Cove, in Brooke County, Virginia.

This Estate consists of about 700 Acres of Land, 250 of which is a rich Island, the remainder principally second bottom and upland; that part of the upland which is not tillable, is covered with timber suitable for furnishing the Island and tillable part with fencing and building timber. There is between 150 and 200 acres cleared and under cultivation, a suitable proportion of which is good meadow land. The buildings consist in two log dwelling houses and a log barn with under story of stone. It is well supplied with very fine springs of good water.

The situation of this property on the Ohio River, five miles from the flourishing Town of Steubenville, and in the neighbourhood of several Merchant Mills, Iron Works, &c. renders it a desirable object to a person who would wish to farm extensively, as he would probably at all times find a good market at his door for the produce of his farm. A part of the purchase will be required in hand, and for the remainder a reasonable credit will be given.

BEZ. WELLS, *Executor.*

Steubenville, 5th July, 1816 tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN RENO,

A few barrels Flaxseed Oil,

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries and Liquors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1816—2awtf

$1 50

FOR WHEAT,

WILL be given at the PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL for a short time.

P S. Mill November 29, 1816—2awtf

For Sale,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND of a good quality, two of which are well improved, one having thereon a well established tanyard. All within from twelve to twenty miles from the city of Pittsburgh. Terms made known by

JOHN M'DONALD.

Wood-street, Pittsburgh.

October 8.—3awtf

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1816.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
BY JOHN I. SCULL,
In Front Street, nearly opposite the Post-Office.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS a year paid half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, at the end of the year.

If the Subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the expiration of the year, it will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in a neat and conspicuous form, at One Dollar per square for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents per square for each continuance.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, December 3.

This day at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES transmitted, to both Houses of Congress, the following Message, by Mr. TODD, his Secretary:—

Fellow-citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

In viewing the present state of our country, our attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced by peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, and threaten scarcity in particular districts. Such, however, is the variety of soils, of climates, and and of products, within our extensive limits; that the aggregate resources for subsistence are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And as far as an economy of consumption, more than usual, may be necessary, our thankfulness is due to Providence, for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.

Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the United States with Great Britain, in a general invigoration of industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more and more disclosing itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufactures, and by a portion of our navigation. As the first precedes, in an essential degree, from an excess of imported merchandize, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause, in its present extent, cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not, however, be viewed by Congress, without a recoilection, that manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive, after the causes shall have ceased; and that, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may recur, in which a dependence on foreign sources, for indispensable supplies may be among the most serious embarrassments.

The depressed state of our navigation, is to be ascribed, in a material degree to its exclusion from the colonial ports of the nation most extensively connected with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation of that exclusion.

Previous to the late convention in London, between the United States and Great Britain, the relative state of the navigation laws of the two countries, growing out of the treaty of 1794, had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and the British ports in Europe. The convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British colonies, subject, as before, to the respective regulations of the parties. The British government, enforcing now, regulations which prohibit a trade between its colonies and the United States, in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation loses accordingly; and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to the British competion over the American, in the navigation between our ports and the British ports in Europe, by the circuitous voyages, enjoyed by the one, and not enjoyed by the other.

The reasonableness of the rule of reciprocity, applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches; but it is ascertained, that the British Cabinet declines all negobiation on the subject; with a disavowal, however, of any disposition to view, in an unfriendly light, whatever countervailing regulations the United States may oppose to the regulations of which they complain. The wisdom of the Legislature will decide on the course, which, under these circumstances, is presrcibed by a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two nations and to the just interests of the United States.

I have the satisfaction to state, generally, that we remain in amity with foreign powers

An occurrence has, indeed, taken place in the Gulf of Mexico, which, if sanctioned by the Spanish government, may make an exception as to that power. According to the report of our naval commander on that station, one of our public armed vessels was attacked by an overpowering force, under a Spanish commander, and the American flag, with the officers and crew, insulted, in a manner calling for prompt reparation. This has been demanded. In the mean time, a frigate and smaller vessel of war have been ordered into that Gulf, for the protection of our commerce. It would be improper to omit, that the representative of his Catholic Majesty in the United States, lost no time in giving the strongest assurances, that no hostile order could have emanated from his government, and that it will be as ready to do, as to expect, whatever the nature of the case, and the friendly relations of the two countries shall be found to require.

The posture of our affairs with Algiers at the present moment, is not known. The Dey, drawing pretexts from circumstances for which the United States were not answerable, addressed a letter to this gove nment, declaring the treaty last concluded with him, to have been annulled by our violation of it; and presenting, as the alternative, war, or a renewal of the former treaty, which stipulated, among other things, an annual tribute. The answer, with an explicit declaration that the United States preferred war to tribute, required his recognition and observance of the treaty last made, which abolishes tribute, and the slavery of our captured citizens. The result of the answer has not been received. Should he renew his warfare on our commerce, we rely on the protection it will find in our naval force actually in the Mediterranean.

With the other Barbary states our affairs have undergone no change.

The Indian tribes within our limits appear also disposed to remain at peace. From several of them purchases of lands have been made, particularly favorable to the wishes and security of our frontier settlements, as well as to the general interests of the nation. In some instances, the titles, though not supported by due proof, and clashing those of one tribe with the claims of an another, have been extinguished by double purchases; the benevolent policy of the United States preferring the augmented expense, to the hazard of doing injustice, or to the enforcement of justice against a feeble and untutored people, by means involving or threatening an effusion of blood. I am happy to add, that the tranquility which has been restored among the tribes themselves, as well as between them and our own population, will favor the resumption of the work of civilization which had made an encouraging progress among some tribes; and that the facility is increasing, for extending that divided and individual ownership, which exists now in movedble property only, to the soil itself; and of thus establishing, in the culture and improvement of it, a true foundation for a transit from the habits of the savage, to the arts and comforts of social life.

As a subject of the higest importance to the national welfare, I must, again, earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress, a reorganization of the Militia, on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more and less adapted to military services. An efficient militia is authorised and comtemplated by the constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of free government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give to it its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enables them to rally to its standard. Besides the consideration that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.

Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provision has yet been made for the uniformity of weights and measures, also contemplated by the constitution. The great utility of a standard, fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportion, is sufficicntly obvious. It led the government, at no early stage, to preparatory steps for introducing it; and a completion of the work will be a just title to the public gratitude.

The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a university within this District, on a scale, and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of it to the favourable consideration of Congress: And I particularly invite, again, their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and, where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity.

Occurrences having taken place which shew that the statutory provisions for the dispensation of criminal justice, are deficent in relation both to places and to persons, under the exclusive organizance of the national authority, an amendment of the law, embracing such cases, will merit the earliest attentihn of the Legislature. It will be a seasonable occasion, also, for enquiring how Legislative interposition may be further requisite in providing penalties for offenses designated in the constitution or in the statutes, and to which either no penalties are annexed, or none with sufficient certainty. And I submit to the wisdom of Congress, whether a more enlarged revisal of the criminal code be not expedient, for the purpose of mitigating, in certain cases, penalties which were adopted into it, antecedent to experiments and examples which justify and recommend a more lenient policy.

The United States having been the first to abolish, within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves, and by punishing their citizens participating in the traffic, cannot but be gratified at the progress made by concurrent efforts of other nations, towards a general suppression of so great an evil. They must feel, at the same time, the greater solicitude to give the fullest efficacy to their own regulations. With that view, the interposition of Congress appears to be required by the violations and evasions which, it is suggested, are chargeable on unworthy citizens, who mingle in the slave trade under foreign flags, and with foreign ports; and by collusive importations of slaves into the United States, thro' adjoining ports and territories. I present the subject to Congress with a full assurance of their disposition to apply all the remedy which can be afforded by an amendment of the law. The regulations which were intended to guard against abuses of a kindred character, in the trade between the several states, ought also to be rendered more effectual for their humane object.

To these recommendations I add for the consideration of Congress, the expediency of a re-modification of the judiciary establishment and of an additional department in the executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by the accruing business which necessarily swells the duties of the federal courts; and by the great and widening space, within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the supreme court a relief from itinerary fatigues, incompatible, as well with the age which a portion of them will always have attained, as with the researches and preparations which are due to their stations, and to the juridical reputation of their country. And considerations equally cogent require a more convenient organization of the subordinate tribunals, which may be accomplished without an objectionable increase of the number or expence of the judges.

The extent and variety of executive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to any department.

The course of experience recommends, as another improvement in the executive establishment, that the provision for the station of attorney general, whose residence at the seat of government, official connections with it, and management of the public business before the judiciary, preclude an extensive participation in professional emoluments, be made more adequate to his services and his relinquishments; and that, with a view to his reasonable accommodation, and to a proper depository of his official opinions and proceedings, there be included in the provision, the usual appurtenances to a public office.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find, that, even within the short period which has elapsed since the return of peace, the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that, under any probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the effectual and early extinguishment of the public debt. It has been estimated, that during the year 1816, the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury, including the balance at the commencement of the year, and excluding the proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of 47,000,000 of dollars; that during the same year, the actual payments at the Treasury including the payment of the arrearages of the War Department, as well as the payment of a considerable excess, beyond the annual appropriations, will amount to about the sum of thirty eight millions of dollars; and that consequently, at the close of the year, there will be a surplus in the treasury of about the sum of nine million of dollars.

The operations of the treasury continue to be obstructed by difficulties, arising from the condition of the national currency; but they have, nevertheless, been effectual, to a beneficial extent, and the reduction of the public debt, and the establishment of the pulic credit. The floating debt of treasury notes and temporary loans, will soon be entirely discharged. The aggregate of the funded debt, composed of debts incurred during the wars of 1776 and of 1812, has been estimated, with reference to the first of January next, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten millions of dollars. The ordinary annual expences of the government, for the maintenance of all its institutions, civil, military, and naval, have been estimated at a sum less than twenty millions of dollars. And the permanent revenue, to be derived from all the existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twenty five millions of dollars.

Upon this general view of the subject, it is obvious, that there is only wanting, to the fiscal prosperity of the government, the restoration of an uniform medium of exchange. The resources and the faith of the nation, displayed in the system which Congress has established, ensure respect and confidence at home and abroad. The local accumulations of the revenue have already enabled the treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the states: and is expected that the same cause will produce the same effect throughout the Union. But, for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate. The constitution has entrusted Congress, exclusively, with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measures which were taken during the last session, in execution of the power, give every promise of succes. The Bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favourable, and cannot fail to be an important auxilliary to those measures.

For a more enlarged view of the public finances, with a view of the measures pursued by the treasury department, previous to the resignation of the late secretary, I transmit an extract from the last report of that officer. Congress will perceive in it ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial prosperity of the nation rests; and will do justice to the distinguished ability and successful exertions with which the duties of the department were executed, during a period remarkable for its difficulties and its peculiar perplexities.

The period of my retiring from the public service being at a little distance, I shall find no occasion more proper than the present, for expressing to my fellow-citizens my deep sense of the continued confidence and kind support which I have received from them. My grateful recollection of these distinguished marks of their favourable regard can never cease; and with the consciousness, that if I have not served my country with greater ability, I have served it with a sincere devotion, will accompany me as a source of unfailing gratification.

Happily, I shall carry with me from the public theatre, other sources, which those who love their country most, will best appreciate. I shall behold it blessed with tranquility and prosperity at home; and with peace and respect abroad. I can indulge the proud reflection, that the American people have reached in safety & success their fortieth year as an independent nation; that for nearly an entire generation, they have had experience of their present constitution, the offspring of their undisturbed deliberations and of their free choice; that they have found it to bear the trials of adverse as well as prosperous circumstances, to contain, in its combination of the federate and elective principles, a reconcilement of public strength with individual liberty, of national power for the defenee of national rights, with a security against wars of injustice, of ambition, or of vain glory, in the fundamental provision which subjects all questions of war to the will of the nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. Nor is it less a peculiar felicity of this constitution, so dear to us all, that it is found to be capable, without losing its vital energies, of expanding itself over a spacious territory, with the increase and expansion of the community for whose benefit it was established.

And may I not be allowed to add to this gratifying spectacle, that I shall read in the character of the American people, in their devotion to true liberty, and to the constitution which is its palladium, sure presages, that the destined career of my country will exhibit a government pursuing the public good as its sole object, and regulating its means by the great prin-

ciples consecrated in its character, and by those moral principles to which they are so well allied: A government which watches over the purity of elections, the freedom of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, and the equal interdict against the encroachments and compacts between religion and state, which maintains inviolably the maxims of public faith, the security of persons and property, and encourages, in every authorised mode, that general diffusion of knowledge which guarantees to public liberty its permanency, and to those who possess the blessing the true enjoyment of it: A government which avoids intrusions on the internal repose of other nations, and repels them from its own; which does justice to all nations with a readiness equal to the firmness with which it requires justice from them; and which, whilst it refines its domestic code from every ingredient not congenial with the precepts of an enlightened age, and the sentiments of a virtuous people, seeks, by appeals to reason, and by its liberal examples, to infuse, into the law which governs the civilized world, a spirit which may diminish the frequency, or circumscribe the calamities of war, and meliorate the social and beneficent relations of peace: A government, in a word, whose conduct, within and without, may bespeak the most noble of all ambitions, that of promoting peace on earth, and good will to man.

These contemplations, sweetening the remnant of my days, will animate my prayers for the happiness of my beloved country, and a perpetuity of the institutions under which it is enjoyed.

JAMES MADISON.

FOUND—A silver watch was found on Sunda morning last, on the road leading up Turtl creek bottom. The owner on proving property and paying charges, may have it on application at the widow LOGAN'S on the old Pennsylvania road, about 10 miles this side Greensburgh.

FRANCIS HOLMES.

December 15th, 1816.

Collector's Office, December 14, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will attend at Mrs. *M'Culiough's*, in the City of Pittsburgh, from the 31st inst. until the 2d day of January, inclusive, for the purpose of receiving the entries of Carriages, &e

JAMES PATTERSON, *Col. Rev.*
17th Dis. Penn.

TAKE NOTICE.—The subscribers having obtained a Patent Right of a Machine to *shell* and *grind* Indian Corn, now offer it for sale on very accommodating terms. The machine is made *of cast iron* and may be operated by man, horse or water; it may be seen and examined at the shop of Mr. John H. Guibert corner of second and Short Streets, near Evan's Foundary, in the City of Pittsburgh, where it is in complete operation.

ZINA PHINNEY,
JOHN A. GUIBERT.

December 15th——3tp

3000 Muskrat Skins for Sale

CHEAP for Cash, or in barter for WOOL HATS, by the subscriber in Wood sreet in Diamond Alley.

HUGH MOORE.

law4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EBENEZER H. KNEELEE, deceased, are requested to call and pay their accounts, and those who have demands will please present them for settlement.

JAMES PENTLAND, Administrator

Pittsburgh, December 10th,

LOOK OUT.

I WILL sell on *perpetual lease* a well finished two Story

Frame House;

likewise five Lots of Ground 20 feet front by 120 feet back; Also in Diamond Alley 23 feet of ground front, by 100 feet back.

I will rent by the *year*, a large well furnished

House and Kitchen

in Diamond Alley between Wood and Smithfield streets, well calculated for a Boarding House.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, December 10th, 1816. ct1st April.

LAKE SALT, &c. &c.

The subscriber has just received a quantity of fine rectified

LAKE SALT,

of very superior quality, and very fit for table use.

60 barrels green apples,

Of a good quality, under good keeping order.

ALSO,

China, Liverpool, Delf, Glass,

AND

BIRMINGHAM WARES.

AND ON HAND AS USUAL,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CASTINGS — GRATES, COAL STOVES, TEA KETTLES, &c. &c.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Diamond, Pittsburgh.

December 10, 1816. 6t

*** *Still received in exchange for merchandize.*

BUTTER, BEES WAX, BAGS — RAGS, DEER & BEAR-SKINS, LINEN, &c. &c.

For Sale or To Let,

FOR a term of years, the Store lately occupied by John Reno, grocer. Enquire of

H. HOLDSHIP.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1816.

We anticipate the publication of the Gazette, in order to present the President's Message to our readers.

Accounts from Harrisburgh to the 4th instant, state, that JOHN TODD, Esq. of Bedford, was unanimously elected Speaker of the Senate; and that REES HILL, Esq. of Greene county, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.—The Electors of President, &c. attended, and gave an unanimous vote for James Monroe, as President, and Daniel D. Tompkins, as Vice President of the United States.

We understand, (says the National Intelligencer of the 3d inst.) that the Minister of France has, since his arrival in this city, been favourably received by the President. Whatever difference of opinion there may have been on a delicate subject, intimately connected with our institutions, respecting which it is difficult for foreigners to form correct opinions, we cannot doubt, after the friendly explanations which it is understood have taken place, that just sentiments will be entertained respecting them, and that no interruption will occur in the amicable relations existing between the United States and his most Christian Majesty.

An arrival at New-York from France, has bro't papers to the 20th of October. The voice of the King and the People appeared to be in unison, and business and amusement engrossed universal attention.

A Military Tribunal had decided, that the charges exhibited before them against Lt. Gen. Count GROUCH [now in the western part of the State of New York purchasing lands] were not cognizable by a military Council.

The National Guards of France (answering to American Militia) had been nearly organized under officers holding commissions from, and having sworn allegiance to Louis 18th. They are estimated at two million of troops.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 26.

We have been obligingly favoured by Captain Dukehart with a Haytian Royal Gazette, dated Oct. 27. This sheet has a flourishing armorial shield at its head, representing an imperial crown, supported by two crowned lions, with the motto, "God, my cause and my sword," showing how apt the monarchs of every country, whatever may be their cause or claim, are to bring in that Sacred Name, carefully adding the sword to support their cause, be it ever so iniquitous. After this, we will not be surprised, if his Haytian majesty shall, in imitation of other legitimates, be seen proclaiming another HOLY LEAGUE, in order to maintain the obedience of lawful subjects to their lawful masters.

Nearly the whole of the Royal Gazette is taken up with a piece, entitled "The apparition of the white flag on the coast of Hayti!"—Showing, that the king of France had lately sent out two vessels of war, the commanders of which were instructed to make proposals to the people of St. Domingo, to return under the government of France. The commanders, however, probably knowing the fierce & despotick temper of his sable majesty, did not venture to enter the port of Cape Henry, but stood off and on for several days, until they met a vessel from New York, which they boarded, and prevailed on the captain and supercargo, to carry in two letters to the Cape, doubtless explaining the nature of the proposals of the French government. The duke of Marmalade having come down to the fort to receive the letters, "nothing (says the Royal Gazette) can express the astonishment and indignation of his grace, when he perceived the insolent superscription of these papers, which instead of being most respectfully addressed to "his majesty the king of Hayti," were only directed to "Monsieur the General Christophe, at Cape Francois." This horrible indignity to his sable majesty, was resented by his grace, in returning the letters unopened to the Americans, who, we may imagine, had been forced into this perilous mission, and who made all the speed they could from the black multitude, happy in being able to bring themselves off with their lives.

This is a brief but fair abstract of a long story, told in the true style of Haytian hyperbole, and from which it appears, that the black king of Hayti is as jealous of his royal titles, as any white legitimate in any part of the world.

From all we have been able to learn, there is a wide difference of character between the king of Hayti and the president Petion. The one is represented to be as despotick and cruel as the dey of Algiers; the other, as governing his people with some respect to law, lenity and justice.—Be this as it may, a great part of the apparition story is levelled at the conduct of Petion, who is accused in very acrimonious terms, as being secretly leagued with the French government, in order to bring the whole of St. Domingo under the subjection of Louis the 18th.

We are not enabled to pronounce on the truth of these accusations, but it seems clear to us, that these rival chiefs cannot long be at peace, that they must come to blows each of them aiming at the dominion of the country.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The petition for a Divorce of Anne P Cowper, was presented by Mr. Atkinson—Previous to its being read, he wished to state, if any objection should be made or apology required on account of the language of the petition, that it was drawn up by the lady herself.

The petition was very long, consisting of perhaps a dozen or fifteen folio pages, and is one of the most perfect pictures of genuine eloquence that we have ever seen. Mrs. Siddons had never the power, with her best performance, and with all the interest that Shakespeare could combine in the most heart-scene, so rapidly to compel the tears to chsae each other, as had this tale of suffering: told in unstrained terms; but such as strained the heartstrings of the audience, equally with sympathy for the lady, and with indignation against—we were near saying husband or man.—The The person from whom she asks a legal divorce. It is a most finished piece of composition, without the least appearance of labour. It was read by Mr. Munford with his usual accuracy and distictness; and was heard by men, few if any of whom could keep the mother from the eyes.

The petitioner states that she is the only child of the Hon. Josiah Parker, deceased, an officer of the revolution, at the battle of Trenton, and in many other engagements, known for his courage and skill; who closed his military career at the siege of York. He was for many years a member of Congress, from Norfolk, under the administration of Washington and Adams. The petitioner made a very handsome apology for reminding the house of the public services of her father. She married a captain Cowper of Norfolk, with whom she lived happily for some time. A few years after the house of which her husbrnd was a partner failed; and she returned to her father for support. Some time after this, from the profits of her voyages, he was again able to go into business with a capital of five thousand dollars; but such were his habits that he again failed. She again returned to her father, whom, as well as his wife, the husband greatly abused. His deportment had been such that Mr. Parker would not again take him into favour. In her destitute situation she privately supplied him with a part of her father's bounty to her. Her father died, leaving her an annual income of 150l. and other property; and the bulk of his estate to her then only son, on condition that he would take the surname of Parker.

The petition proceeds to give a relation of his endeavours to get the boy into a convent in Spain, or destroy him, expectiug, thus doing, to possess the property; his pretended sorrow for past misconduct and ill treatment; the reconciliation—subsequent cruelty—horse-whipping and choaking his wife—attempts to destroy the boy—the expected birth of another child, premature on account of its father's cruelty—his previous commands to destroy it in utero—attempts on her life—his orders to dig up her father's bones and scatter his ashes to the winds, &c. &c.

The petition was referred.

The best way to parry a jest is often to join in the laugh. The following paragraph from the Washingtonian, a federal paper printed in Bradford county, affords a specimen of this sort of defence. It seems that two of Mr. Madison's and Mr. Snyder's office holders who have the management of a prothonotary's office, a newspaper office, a post office, &c. &c. for want of something of more importance to fix their censure upon, had found fault with the person and face of the Editor of the Washingtonian, who, in the following manner replies, or rather admits the charge of having an *ugly* face.

FROM THE WASHINGTONIAN.

TO THE LADIES.

In last week's Bradford Gazette, Messrs. Welles and Ridgway, with their accustomed suavity, wit, and pleasantry, indulge in much *biting satire* on the Washingtonian editor's *frightful, ill-favoured, hideous, ugly, sheep-stealing-face*. Alas! 'kind gentlemen!' that is joking upon facts indeed.

I am very sensible of my misfortune in this particular. In my *younger* days, when I saw gallants, formed in Nature's happiest mould, like such *Adonises* as *Ridgway* and *Welles*, every where preferred by the lades, I have many a time lamented my hard lot, and cursed the malicious trick of Nature for giving me so ugly and frightful a face, and which I have since often thought (*to myself however*) must have been intended for a baboon, and that in the hurry of business, it was unfortunately given to *leetle Peter* to furnish a *sting* or *point* for the *dry wit* and the *laughable* satire for the more graceful and happily featured *Ridgway* and *Welles*. As I grew old and sedate, *philosophy* reconciled me to my hard fate, convinced me of the truth of my nurse's maxim, that fretting would not make a bit prettier, or in the least *mend* my hideous, sheep-stealing vissage.

However I may yet sometimes repine at *my* unhappy lot, I really do not envy either Welles or Ridgway their *comely graceful* persons, and in being what the Ladies consider such exquisite and desperate *Handsome* gentlemen, I can piously console myself with the reflection that my *sheepstealing face* will happily shield me against two serious misfortunes; to wit—*of becoming the subject of eternal reproach to one woman, and of having to ran away from another!*

But enough of this, Gentlemen. 'Tis you know a serious matter to joke about *facts!* Be satisfied, Gentlomen, that I own *your* superior *comeliness* and *beauty*, and in your mercy do spare *leetle Peter's* ugly face. If you are as charitable as you are comely, do spare poor Peter's want of so *beautiful* a muzzard as that of *Charles F. Welles* and *Burr Ridgeway*. In 'pity kind gentlemen,' spare me.'

MISCELLANY.

Newspapers.—From Franklin's history of his own life we gather the fact, that before the year 1720, there was but *one Newspaper* printed in America, the Boston News-letter. In that year a second was commenced, called the New-England Courant, and in the year 1771, there were, the same authority informs us, 'no less than 25,' which the American sage appears to have considered a surpising number. Little could even perspicuity have foreseen that, in 1816, within less than half a century from that date, there would have been actually printed nearly *five hundred* newspapers within the same region, which in 1720, was considered as so amply supplied by *one*, that the establishment of a second was, on that ground viewed as a hazardous undertaking.

The wide circulation of newspapers in this country, acquired by the nature and freedom of our political institutions, is favoured by the facility, cheapness and regularity with which they are procured and transmitted, without parallel in any other country, however ancient its institutions.

It would be curious to inquire, whether newspaper establishments would mutiply in the United States, for half a century to come, in any thing like the proportion as they have done for half a century past. To us, it is obvious they will not, for various reasons. They are at present numerous beyond the demands of society. A false estimate of the profits, labor, and comforts of the newspaper business, urged many to pursue it, who bestow on it industry and ability that would have enriched them in any other mechanical pursuit, but are left, after years of vain struggle, a prey to poverty and disappointment. Some there are, upon whom fortune has smiled more kindly; but, perhaps, it is not too much to say, that one half of the newspaper establishments of the United States do not, at this time, afford unassisted by other resources, a support to the families of those who conduct them. After much money being sunk in such undertakings, they will become less frequent, and, like other trades, be attempted only by those who understand the business, and can therefore determine the probability of success in it.

Many newspapers now existing must be discontinued; many others will require a liberal spirit in the community to keep them alive. Others will rise into existence no doubt and the circulation of newspapers will diffuse as population expands, but not, we apprehend, in any large proportion. From the present saturation of the country with papers, and the consideration already mentioned, it may be well doubted whether the number of newspapers in the United States will be more than doubled within the next 50 years, instead of increasing twenty-fold, as they have within the last 45 years.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, BY

Dennis S. Scully,

IN MARKET STREET, AN INVOICE OF

Seasonable Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

CALICOES, Ginghams, Cambrick Muslins, Superfine Cloths, &c. — Dimities, Jaconet Muslins, Flag Handkerchiefs,

ALSO ON HAND,

London Particular Madeira Wine, Ditto do. Teneriffe do., 4th Proof Cogniac Brandy, Ditto Old Jamaica Spirits, } warranted genuine.

A few barrels Java Coffee,
Lump and Loaf Sugar,
Copperas, Indigo, Logwood, &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage, for Cash, or approved notes at 60 or 90 days.

Pittsburgh, 20th August, 1816. 2awtf

For Sale.

TWO LOTS, Nos. 160 and 171, in the town of M'Keesport.—For terms apply at my office in the Diamond.

JAMES M. RIDDLE, *Conveyancer.*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1, 1816—tf

JUST RECEIVED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
IN MARKET STREET,
A General Assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

8, 9, 10 and 12-4 rose blankets
3 and 3 1-2 point ditto
One case bombazetts of various colours
Men's and women's black and coloured worsted hose
Flannels, baizes, coatings and common cloths
Superfine broad cloths and cassimeres
Fine [illegible] cloths, fashionable colours
C[illegible] velvets and cords
4-4 and 5-4 India muslins
4 [illegible]
Silk shawls and handkerchiefs
Silk and cotton, and imitation shawls
Company flags and bandanoes
Levantine, Florence, Mantua and Senshaw silks
Silk stripe, swansdown, &c. vesting
Fine and common Madrass handkerchiefs, &c.
All of which will be sold by the piece, or retail at very low prices
Best green and 2d quality coffee by the barrel.

ABISHAI WAY.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1816—2aw1m

Anderson & Bell,

Corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh,
HAVE FOR SALE,
4,500 LBS. Prime Green Coffee
Juniata Bar Iron,
4. 6, 8, and 10d rolled iron
Nails, lead and shot
Kentucky tobacco and Rosin soap
Window glass and hollow glass
Birmingham ware
Writing paper, axes [illegible]s &c.
—ALSO—
A few barrel SHAD [illegible]RRING
In a few days,
They will have on a large supply of GROCERIES
10 crates well assorted Queensware
A few faggots Millington and Crowly steel
And two boxes braziers copper.
All of which they will sell low for cash or negociable paper.
November 26, 1816—3t

SAMUEL DAVIS,
Clock and Watch Maker,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers in general for past favours, and hopes for a continuance of the same. He informs the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the country in general, that he has now in his employ a gentleman lately from Paris, and has it in his power to repair Watches and Timepieces of all descriptions in the best manner and on the shortest notice, and warrants them to perform.

He requests all those indebted to him by note or book account for longer than three months, to call and settle their accounts before the 15th of October next. If this request is neglected their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection without respect to persons.

Pittsburgh, September 14 1819

Ferree's Rifle Powder.

THE subscribers have become sole agents for the sale of FERREE'S POWDER, and now offer for sale on the lowest terms a quantity of first rate *RIFLE POWDER* by the keg or larger quantity.

CROMWELL & DOBBIN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 12, 1816—2aw6m

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber will Sell the whole or any part of the following described Valuable Property, viz:—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated at the corner of Smithfield and Second Streets, in the City of Pittsburgh, containing 50 feet in front on Smithfield Street, and 66 and an half feet in depth. This Lot can be conveniently divided into two handsome building Lots of 25 feetfront each; and the scite of the Bridge over the Monongahela River being fixed at the mouth of Smithfield Street, renders them eligible stands for Mercantile, Manufacturing, or Mechanical business.

THREE LOTS OF GROUND in the City of Pittsburgh—one fronting on Second Street, opposite the New Market, fronting a square of 100 feet wide extending to Smithfield Street, containing 40 feet front on Second Street, and extending in depth towards Front Street 65 feet, on which is erected a large and commodious Warehouse, suitable for any person engaged in Commission business—and its vicinity to the river, renders it peculiarly advantageous to mercantile men. The other two Lots are situated on the north side of Front Street—one of them containing 40 feet front on Front Street, and extending in depth towards Second Street 65 feet, on which is erected a large two story Frame Dwelling House, recently occupied by Thomas Bracken—the other adjoining the above 20 feet in front on FrontStreet, and 65 feet deep; both eligible situations for business.

Also, *AN OUT LOT*, adjoining the City, containing about 16 acres, and adjoining property belonging to Doctor George Stevenson, and James R Butler, bounded on the Monongahela river, and the public road leading to the Turnpike at Thompson's Lane. This Lot is in the highest state of cultivation, with a thriving young Orchard of the best grafted fruit, a Brick Spring House, over one of the finest springs in the Western Country, and a variety of other improvements. This Lot will be Sold either in whole, or be divided into small Lots, to suit purchasers, a plan of which may be seen on application to the subscriber.

The whole of the above described property, recently belonged to the late Thomas Bracken The terms will be liberal and accommodating to purchasers. Any person wishing to view any part of the property, will apply to the subscriber, or those on the premises.

DAVID PRIDE.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1816.

ANACCOUNT OF
LEE'S
Patent and Family Medicines;

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PARTICULARLY

Worms, Conghs and Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Gout, Rheumatism, Sprains, Palsy, Head ache, Tooth ache,
Corns, Itch, Diseases of the Eyes, Ringworms, Tetters, &c. Inward weaknesses, Nervous Disorders, Female complaints, Hooping cough.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The proprietor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible breventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of a similar title so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution. It contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach or bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many other fatal disorders.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the "vomiting and purging of children," a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our citizens. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance and an agreeable taste.

HAMILTON'S
Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

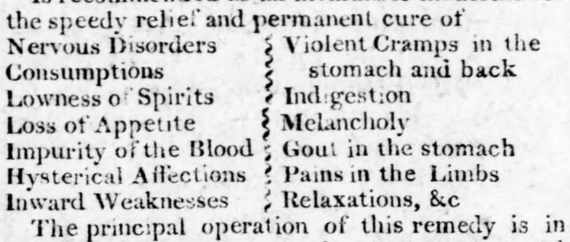
Nervous Disorders, Consumptions, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Impurity of the Blood, Hysterical Affections, Inward Weaknesses
Violent Cramps in the stomach and back, Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the Limbs, Relaxations, &c

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending forth from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently, the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels, and the general habit, brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations had destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into langour and debility.

HAMILTON'S
Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness. white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.



ITCH CURED,
By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease, (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application: the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, in preventing and removing blemishes of every kind, on the face and skin, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburn, prickly heat, &c.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, sore throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs

To parents who have children afflicted with the

Hooping Cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable; the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAHN'S
True & Genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infaliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

INFALLIBLE
AGUE & FEVER DROPS.
For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

The above celebrated medicines are received from *LEE'S* Patent Medicine Store, New York, and are sold by particular appointment at the store of

MESSRS. BOSLER & CO.
Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, who are sole agents for *Pittsburgh.*

November 15, 1816—1awtf

NOTICE.

ENION ELLIOTT and FREDERICK FLUKE, (waggoners) have left in our care four packages goods, marked *T. Calder & o,* and *Richar Bacon.*

The owners may have them on application at our Ware House, corner of Market and Water streets, by paying the carriage and our charges.

RICHARD ROWEN & CO.

Pittsburgh, December 5, 1816.—3t.

Grand National Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.

Authorised by Act of Congress, for opening a Canal in the City of Washington.

Begins drawing on the 30th September next.

35,000 Dollars, 25,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, } Highest Prizes.

Six Dollars the lowest Prize.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of $35,000	is	$35,000
1	do.	25,000		25,000
1	do.	10,000		10,000
1	do.	5,000		5,000
1	do.	2,000		2,000
4	do.	1,000		4,000
50	do.	600		30,000
50	do.	100		5,000
100	do.	50		5,000
208	do.	25		5,200
1000	do.	15		15,000
9800	do.	6		58,800

First drawn numbers on the 1st day, 2nd—3d—4th—5th—6th—7th—8th—9th—10th—11th—12th—13th—14th—15th—16th—17th—18th 19th—20th—21st—22nd—23d—24th—25th—26th—27th—28th—29th—30th—31st—32nd—33d—34th—35th—36th—37th—38th—39th—40th—41st—42nd—43d—44th—45th—46th—47th—48th—49th—and 50th days, areeach to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by one hundredTickets, beginning with No. 35001 to No 35100 inclusive, for the first drawn on the first day of drawing and so on in regular succession for the rest.

The 35,000 Dollar Prize,
The 25,000 Dollar Prize,
The 10,000 Dollar Prize,

and all the other Capital Prizes are floating, and adventurers who purchase Tickets at the commencement of the Lottery have an equal chance o drawing any of the Capitals, as they may all come out on the first day of drawing.

Prizes subject to fifteen per cent. deduction and payable 40 days after the drawing is completed.

TICKETS FOR SALE

At the Store of WILLIAM HILL *for Cash only, who will receive the drawings regularly.*

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1816.

A Few Window Glass Blowers

WANTED at the Zanesville Green Glass Manufactory.—To such good wages will be given, if application be made soon to

PETER MILLS,
For G. G. Company.

Zanesville, Dec. 8, 1816—1aw4t

PITTSBURGH & GREENSBURGH
Turnpike Road Company.

THE Stockholders are informed that an election will be held on the first Monday (the 6th) of January next, at the house of Thomas Neal, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of a President, twelve Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM FRIEDT, Treasurer.

December 10th, 1816

To Delinquent Stockholders.

THE instalments are all due since the 6th of November last. Stockholders in arrears will please pay their respective balances, previous to the election, either to the Treasurer, to William Wilkeson, or to the cashier of the Farmers and Mechanicks Bank of Pittsburgh, as after that time suits will be brought against delinquents indiscriminately. Those persons who subscribed conditionally for stock may consider themselves addressed in this notice

WILLIAM FRIEDT, Treas'r.

Dcember 10th 1816—3t.

Real Campeachy
LOGWOOD.
2000 lb for sale by the subscribers.

ALSO ON HAND

3000 lb. of excellent
CHEESE.

ORMSBY & DOANE.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 7, 1816

Virginia Saline
AND
Owl Creek Bills,

TAKEN for a *short time* by the Subscriber in pay for goods, who has a very general assortment on hand—which are offered low.

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh December 3d 1816.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED HIS
LUMBER YARD

FROM his former stand, to Fourth street, above Smithfield-street, has on hand a well assorted stock of

Dry Pine and Oak Boards.

Also, about 4000 feet of prime stuff suitable for wind mill floops, joists from ten to twenty feet long, studdings, rafters and square timber.

One Hundred Thousand Prime Shingles first quality.

400,000 feet PINE BOARDS, in the raft.

Enquire of [illegible]WM GRAHAM, Jr.

Diamond alley next door to the Rev. Mr. Hall's Church.

Pittsburgh, Dec 3, 1816—3t

☞ THE CARPENTER BUSINESS
Carried on as usual,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Rifle Powder.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a supply of FERREE'S BEST RIFLE POWDER.

JOHN CALDWELL

October 4—tf.

H. Bonnet and F. Rouaud.

HAVE removed their STORE to Market street between Second and Third streets, below the *Bank of Pittsburgh*—And have just received an additional supply of *GOODS* for the season.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1, 1817—1awt

TO FARMERS.

THE following valuable TRACTS of LAND, situate on Conequenessing and Brush creeks in North Sewickly township, Beaver county, Penn. are offered for Sale.

No. 190, containing 200 acres On this Tract there are about 30 acres cleared, and the greatest part is rich bottom—on the premises are a good framed dwelling house, one story high, with a good garret in which is one large room and a sleeping room—a framed kitchen adjoining of a good size, with a cellar underneath, and a spring house before the door, the water of an excellent quality—the tenont is under obligation to build a barn—A house of worship about 80 rods distant.

No. 178, containing 132 acres or thereabouts in this Tract about 20 acres are cleared, from which no crop has as yet been raised, the greater part bottom—the land of an excellent quality—to this tract is attached the one-third right in a saw-mill and a small quantity of land adjoining.

No. 173, containing 200 acres, is almost entirely bottom land on Brush creek—about 16 acres cleared—this tract is exceedingly rich and fertile, fit for meadow or corn ground.

No. 184. The undivided fourth part of 200 acres, near the Iron works of Doctor Basse—the soil good.

ALSO—Several Lots in the Town of Stonerville.

The three first Tracts are situated 9 miles from the Town of Beaver, from one-fourth to one mile from the great road from Beaver to Mercer, and about five miles from Harmony—there are four grist mills distant from one and an half to five miles.

Farmers wishing to purchase *good lands* are invited to view the premises, and for further information to call on the subscriber. The title is indisputable, and the terms easy, and to accommodate farmers either Tract will be sold separate, or the whole together. tf.

JAMES M. RIDDLE, *Land Broker.*

Pittsburgh, August 30, 1815.